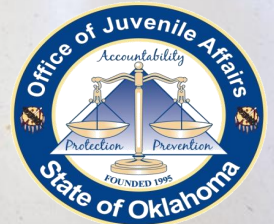


OJA Annual Report 2011



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Office of Juvenile Affairs Board Members



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Deanna Hartly-Kelso
Co-Chair

Edward L. Smith

Donnie L. Nero



Gary A. Taylor

George W. Lindley

Janice E. Smith

http://www.ok.gov/oja/Board_of_Directors/index.html



T. Hastings Siegfried
Chairman

When I was asked to serve on the Oklahoma Juvenile Affairs board three years ago, I was enthusiastic about this opportunity to make a positive impact for Oklahoma's youth. It was a perfect fit: I had served as a Tulsa police officer, and I was moved and motivated to help misguided or repeat juvenile offenders find a better way of life.

As the 2011 OJA board chairman, I knew that to set this important organization on the right path for the future, we must confront obstacles head on, define clear objectives and strategies for action – and we must do it all within a fast-changing and uncertain funding environment. Ultimately, the year was both challenging and rewarding. Difficult decisions were made, and they resulted in reinstatement of critical treatment programs focused on counseling, well-being and positive engagement of our juvenile offenders. We passed staff compensation increases, improved staff-to-juvenile-offender ratios, and enhanced our services.

The board and leadership also approved a remodel for our Tecumseh facility, including the addition of nine beds. These improvements created a safer environment for the youth we serve, for our staff, and for all Oklahomans. Together we have positioned OJA as a more stable and functionally-aligned organization and developed an overall facility structure that will serve our youth well in the years ahead.

I am grateful to my fellow board members, who have been fully involved and engaged during my term as chairman. Their influence and diverse feedback allowed us to represent the citizens of Oklahoma in making decisions with the benefit of our state and its youth in mind.

Likewise, I recognize that the efforts of the board and leadership would have no effect without those individuals who work directly with juvenile offenders, day in and day out. I have the utmost respect and admiration for the hard-working staff I have had the honor of meeting during my tenure with OJA. They diligently implement unique and positive projects with our youth.

Carol Bellamy, executive director of UNICEF, has said: *"When we serve the best interests of our youth, we serve the best interests of all humanity."* Thank you for the opportunity to serve as the OJA chair in 2011, and thank you for your perseverance and dedication in supporting OJA.

Letter from the Director

Very few of us could have foreseen the events that took place this past year. During this last year, both OJA and the State of Oklahoma have seen an historic decrease in the number of intakes into the juvenile system. We saw this decrease during a period of budget cuts that caused reductions in programs and in staff. After 39 years of serving Oklahoma's youth, we witnessed the closing of the Rader Center, a diagnostic and evaluation facility originally designed to serve hundreds of children in our community.



Regrettably, OJA was in the headlines all too often this past year. Our shortcomings were well documented. Our staff shortages caused by stagnant pay and declining benefits, my inability to better define the needs and goals for the agency, along with the challenges of dealing with our ever-changing juvenile population were placed out there for all to see. But despite the cutbacks, our staff continued to perform to the best of its abilities.

Like many others, I foresee the potential for great changes to the agency and the state's juvenile justice system during this next legislative session. The Oklahoma Juvenile Justice Reform Committee, authorized by HJR-1065, is considering many options including revamping the youthful offender category and even agency consolidation. The committee hopes to be able to present its recommendations to the Legislature in the very near future. I eagerly await the determinations of the committee and the reactions of the legislature to the proposed changes. As I have said many times, we at OJA are not adverse to change or challenge. Recently, we have had to quickly embrace changes to perform many of our tasks. We must, however, safeguard against making those changes that do not advance the causes of the agency: public safety, the safety and development of our staff, and the safety and rehabilitation of our youth. No matter the method, these three things must remain our primary focus.



"If a child is told that their life is not valuable, how can they be expected to take part in the community?"



FINANCES

In the last year we received two budget cuts that in turn closed or cancelled programs that were vital to the agency. In the coming year, we will look at ways to fund a few of those programs that have been an integral and successful part of OJA.

The budget process goes through several steps to meet the requirements of the Office of State Finance (OSF).

- Agencies identify funding needs in budget request
- Governor presents budget recommendations
- Legislature enacts budget through general appropriation/reconciliation bills
- Governor signs/vetoes appropriation bills
- Agencies implement legislation
 - Agencies prepare BWP
 - OSF reviews budget submissions and approves/allots BWP

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Fiscal Year 2011

Agency Expenditures by Source of Funds

Program	Amount *	Percent
State Appropriated Funds	\$93,458,641	89.14%
Federal Funds	\$8,819,097	8.41%
Other Funds	\$737,939	0.70%
Carry Over	\$874,591	0.83%
ARRA Stimulus	\$958,482	0.91%
Total	\$104,848,750	100.00%

* Budgetary basis as of 06/30/11

Total expenditures of \$114.9 million in FY-2010 decreased to \$104.8 million in FY-2011, resulting in a \$10.1 million decrease. Federal support decreased from \$10.6 million in FY-2010 to \$8.8 million in FY-2011. State appropriated dollars decreased from \$100.1 million in FY-2010 to \$93.5 million in FY-2011. The major reason in the reduction in state appropriations was due to the national recession. Other funding sources decreased from \$2.6 million in FY-2010 to \$0.7 million in FY-2011. A carryover of \$1.7 million in FY-2010 decreased to \$0.9 million in FY-2011.

Percent Distribution of Agency Expenditures by Program

Program	Percent *
Residential Services	41.61%
Non-Residential Services	30.26%
Community-Based Services	21.15%
Administrative Services	5.31%
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	0.37%
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	0.59%
Santa Claus Commission	0.00%
Trust Fund	0.36%
Canteen	0.08%
Donations	0.00%
Dedicated Accounts	0.00%
Restitution	0.01%
Capital Outlay	0.25%
Total	100.00%

* Budgetary basis as of 06/30/11

Literacy Assessment

Chart 1. Literacy Assessment Test Results, FY-2005 – FY-2011.

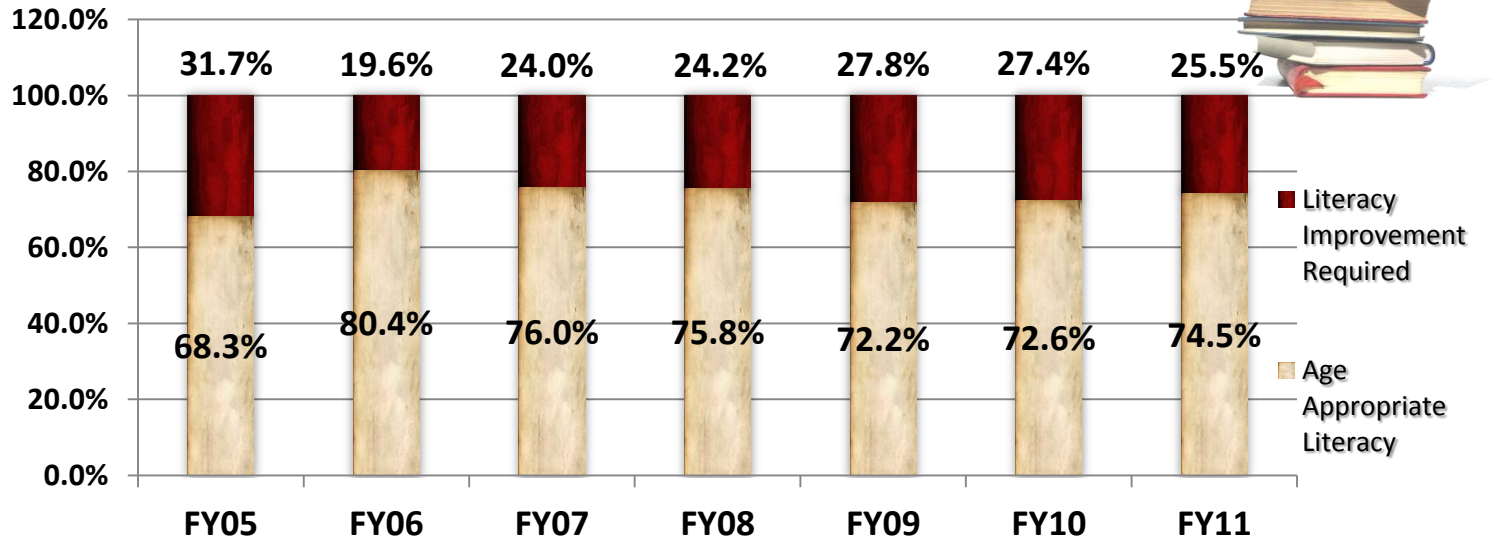


Chart 2. Proportion of Youth Aged 17 & Older Failing Literacy Assessment, FY-2005 – FY-2011.

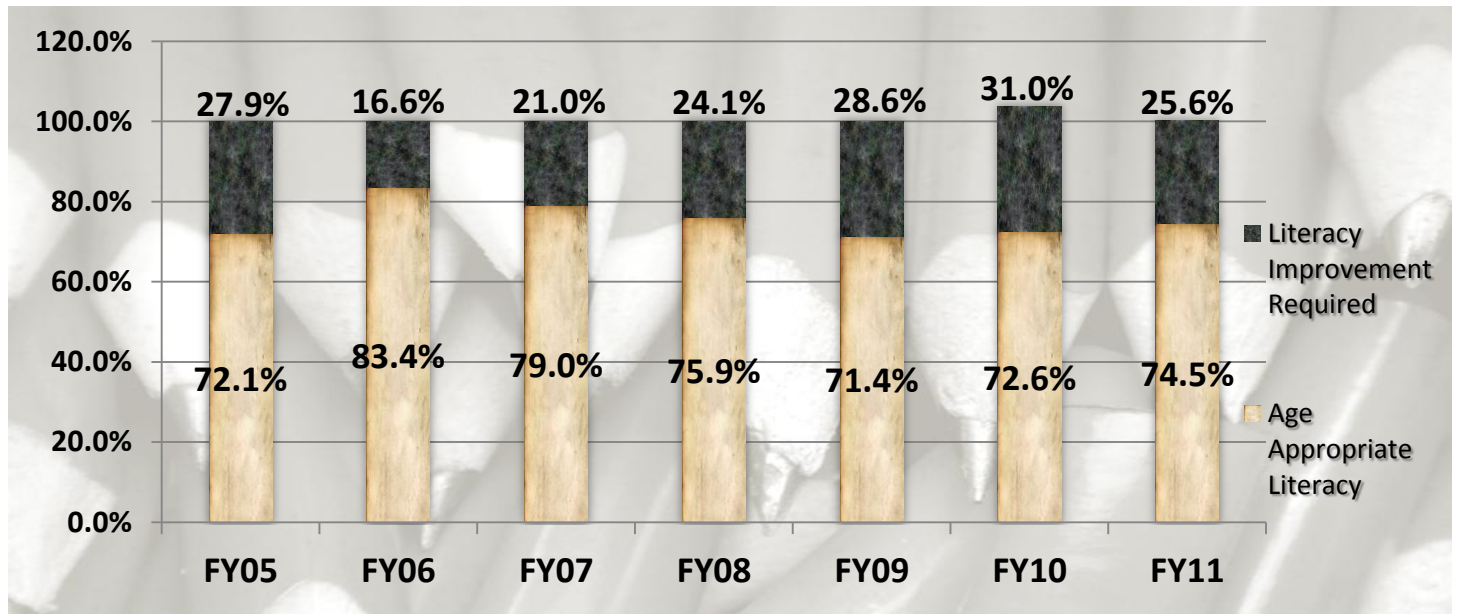


PHOTO: Paula Christiansen



PHOTO: Paula Christiansen

LEGISLATIVE

With each session of the Oklahoma Legislature, OJA looks at opportunities to further the goals of the agency, as well as assist Legislators with demands and changes to OJA. This partnership allows OJA to continue our obligations to the State of Oklahoma, as well as to serve the youth in our care. We continue to examine the best outcomes from our programs and

how they affect the youth we serve now and in the future. The outcomes from these programs are also impacted by legislative changes. Our commitment to our staff, to the people of Oklahoma, and to the youth of our state requires OJA to stay competitive, while complying with state and federal laws, as well as following our own high standards within the agency.

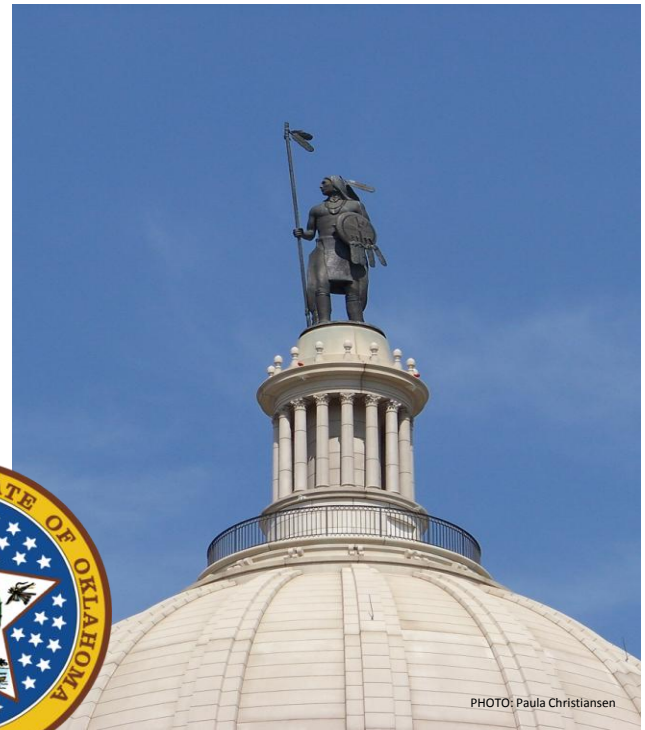


PHOTO: Paula Christiansen

ISSUES

In 2011, OJA worked on several key bills that had an impact to help make the necessary improvements needed at the agency. Closing the L.E. Rader facility changed the structure for some of our programs and the level of care we now are able to provide to our youth at the two remaining institutions. These changes ensure a path that will lead us to OJA's future.

Below is a list of the major legislation that was passed in 2011 impacting the agency.

SB247 – by Sen. David & Rep. Peters

Authorizes OJA to place a child in a state training school or secure facility, including a collocated secure facility or other institution or facility that is maintained, operated or contracted by the state for delinquent children, under certain circumstances. Effective May 26, 2011

http://webserver1.lsb.state.ok.us/2011-12bills/SB/SB247_ENR.RTF

HB1234 – by Rep. Sherrer et al & Sen. Burrage

Creates Judge Gary Dean Courtroom Technology Act, which authorizes the courts to use videoconferencing between a courtroom & a DOC correctional facility or an OJA juvenile detention facility in certain circumstances. Effective November 1, 2011

http://webserver1.lsb.state.ok.us/2011-12bills/HB/HB1234_ENR.RTF

http://www.ok.gov/oja/Administrative_Rules_Legislation/index.html



JUSTICE★CENTER

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

June 2011

The Council of State Governments recently completed a study of the increasing rates of incarcerations in Oklahoma. While this Study centered on adult corrections, we at OJA wanted to take that same template and look at our decreasing juvenile population. We concentrated on our prevention programs, their effectiveness, and compare the information while looking at national trends. Budget decreases were a factor, but were not the sole focus for this study.

COMPARISON STUDY

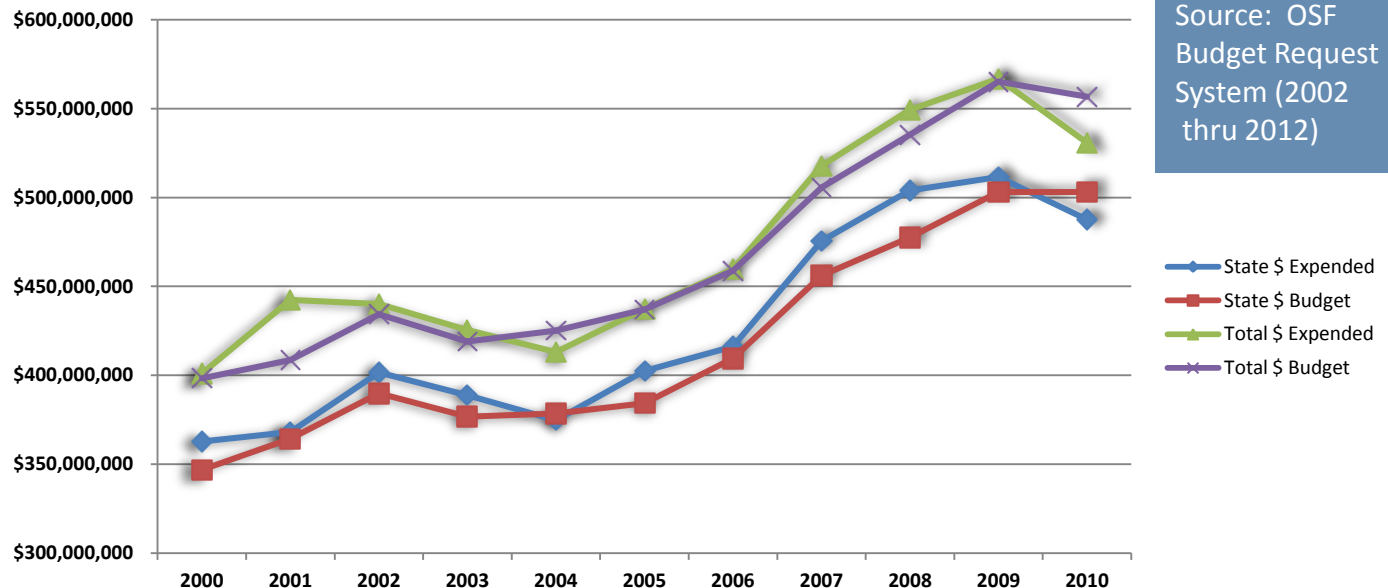


ADULT CORRECTIONS STUDY

Overview

Oklahoma's incarceration rate is among the highest in the nation and spending on corrections has increased 41 percent over the past decade, yet crime rates have fallen less than most other states. This suggests that additional public safety benefits are not being generated despite Oklahoma's increased investment in corrections. To address this challenge, the Oklahoma legislature recently enacted House Bill 2131, a bill designed to make the criminal justice system more efficient and cost-effective. The combined elements of the bill are anticipated to save money; however, a comprehensive analysis of the criminal justice system is needed to determine the full impact of the legislation and what will happen to the prison population and costs to taxpayers with the new law in place. Furthermore, policymakers are interested in conducting an extensive evaluation to identify additional policies for holding offenders accountable in a way that uses tax dollars efficiently and, most importantly, improves public safety.

DOC received supplemental appropriations each year, so actual expenditures will be more than budgeted (per the budget request system which is done before October 1 of each year)(fiscal year ends June 30)





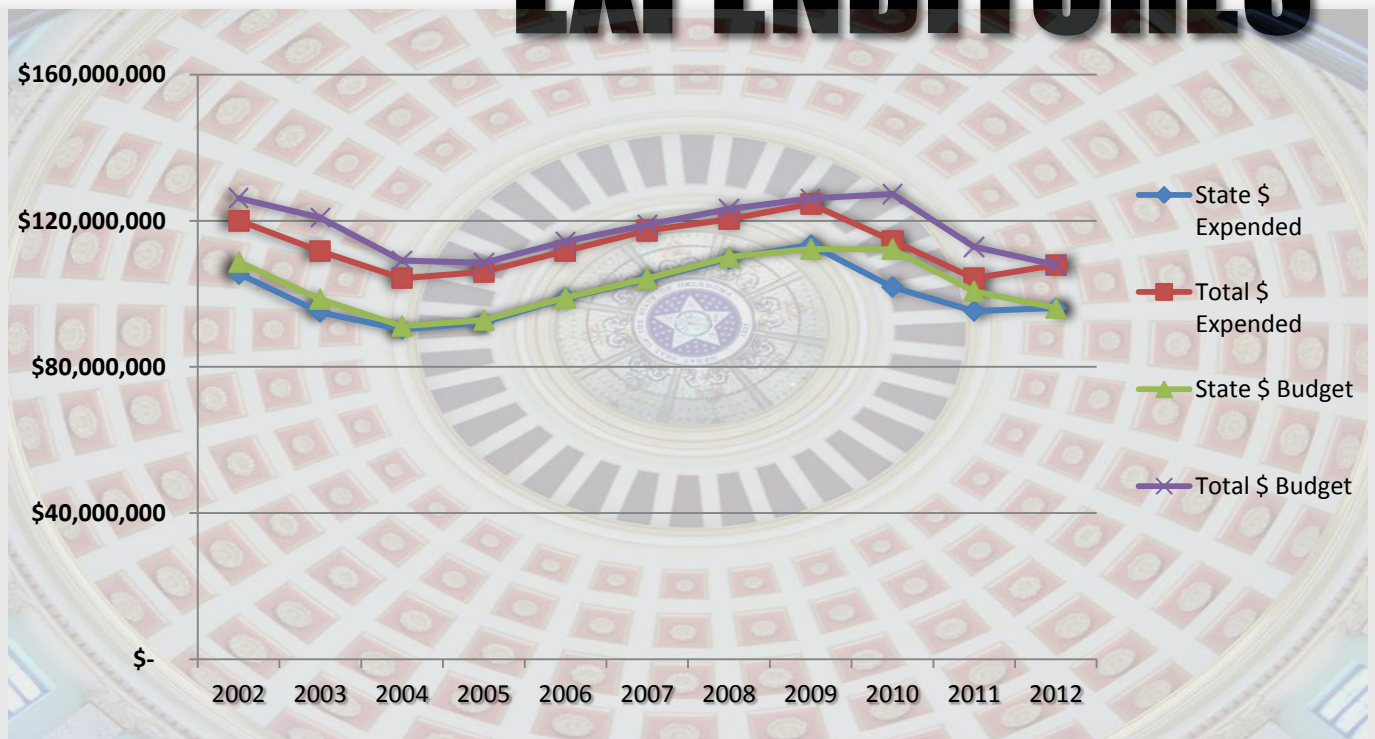
OJA YOUTH STUDY

We wanted to take the adult study a bit further by using the same template as a model, and then look at the trends within our own population, the effects of the decreasing budget cuts and how the Youthful Offender law impacted the state of Oklahoma's juvenile trends. The following information and graphs showcase the decrease in funding for the agency but also a decrease in our population. There are many factors that could have an impact on this decrease. We will explore our commitment to "front end" prevention programs aimed at the detention level, as well as the impact at the community level. A factor in the decline, for us, are the many programs we

have in place now, that in fact, do play a key role for our overall numbers. However, there has been a decreasing trend, nationwide, of incarcerated youth in the last few years. And while there is no specific reason for the drop at OJA, we will explore the programs we have developed for prevention and intervention. We highlight these programs with our community partners. We will use this information to plan as we shut down our only maximum secure facility, (LE Rader) and revamp the remaining two facilities, the Central Oklahoma Juvenile Center (COJC) and Southwestern Oklahoma Juvenile Center (SWOJC) to keep up with the changing trends in the state.



EXPENDITURES



Texas - School Discipline Study Raises Fresh Questions

By **ALAN SCHWARZ** July 19, 2011 *The New York Times*

Raising new questions about the effectiveness of school discipline, a report scheduled for release on Tuesday found that 31 percent of Texas students were suspended off campus or expelled at least once during their years in middle and high school — at an average of almost four times apiece. When also considering less serious infractions punished by in-school suspensions, the rate climbed to nearly 60 percent, according to the study by the Council of State Governments, with one in seven students facing such disciplinary measures at least 11 times.

The study linked these disciplinary actions to lower rates of graduation and higher rates of later criminal activity and found that minority students were more likely than whites to face the more severe punishments.

“In the last 20 to 25 years, there have been dramatic increases in the number of suspensions and expulsions,” said Michael Thompson, who headed the study as director of the Justice Center at the Council of State Governments, a nonpartisan group. “This quantifies how you’re in the minority if you have not been removed from the classroom at least once. This is not just being sent to the principal’s office, and it’s not after-school detention or weekend detention or extra homework. This is in the student’s record.”

The study, which followed every incoming Texas seventh grader over three years through high school and sometimes beyond, joins a growing body of literature looking at how to balance classroom order with individual student need. Several experts said in interviews that the data, covering nearly one million students and mapping each of their school records against any entry in the juvenile justice system, was the most comprehensive on the topic yet. The report did not identify individual districts or schools.

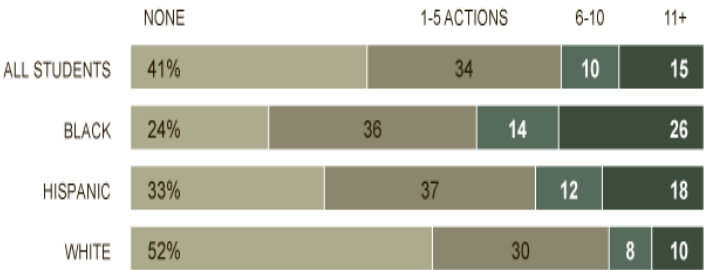
The findings are “very much representative of the nation as a whole,” said Russ Skiba, a professor of school psychology at Indiana University who reviewed the study along with several other prominent researchers.

Several teachers and administrators in Texas were shocked to learn of the report. “That’s astronomical,” said Joe Erhardt, a science teacher at Kingwood Park High School in the Houston suburb of Humble, Tex. “I’m at a loss.”

Doug Otto, superintendent of the Plano Independent School District, said the data showed that “suspensions are a little too easy.”

“Once they become automatic, we’ve really hurt that child’s chances to receive a high school diploma,” he added “We’ve got to find ways to keep those kids in school. Don’t get me wrong — we have to provide safe environments for all the other kids. But you have to balance it out and cut down the suspensions and expulsions.”

Number of disciplinary actions taken



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“Once they become automatic, we’ve really hurt that child’s chances to receive a high school diploma,” he added “We’ve got to find ways to keep those kids in school. Don’t get me wrong — we have to provide safe environments for all the other kids. But you have to balance it out and cut down the suspensions and expulsions.”

Almost 15 percent of students, a vast majority of whom had extensive school disciplinary files, had at least one record in the juvenile justice system, according to the report.

Minority students facing discipline for the first time tended to be given the harsher, out-of-school suspension, rather than in-school suspension, more often than white students, the study said. (The nature of the offenses was not noted.) A disproportionate number of minority students also ended up in alternative classrooms, where some have complained that teachers are often less qualified.

“What we really need to do is go in to those districts and see if these really are choices being made,” Mr. Skiba said. “We don’t really know enough about the reasons for African-American and Latino over-representation in school discipline. We have enough data to show that it’s more than just poverty and any greater misbehavior. My guess is it’s very subtle interactional effects between some teachers and students.”

Mr. Thompson, of the Council of State Governments, said one of the study’s most important findings was how demographically similar schools disciplined students differently. Although Texas law requires suspension or expulsion for certain offenses, Mr. Thompson said that 97 percent of suspensions were discretionary, and that suspension rates might say as much about administrators’ discipline philosophy as about student behavior.

“Schools are making very different uses of school discipline,” he explained. “And they can have an impact on how often a kid repeats a grade or graduates. We need to recognize that it’s something we need to improve upon.”

While the study found links between school discipline and criminal activity, there is no way to know whether one caused the other. Educators have long complained that many students, particularly from poor families, arrive in classrooms with problems far beyond academics that they have few tools to control.

A former alternative-education teacher in Texas, Zeph Capo still remembers the eighth grader who swore at teachers, threw books and pencils, and eventually was suspended and sent into the district’s disciplinary program.

Mr. Capo said he did not know whether the student straightened out or slipped further. The study made him only more concerned.

“Are suspensions the tool to improve student behavior and help them be successful? No, I don’t think that’s the case,” said Mr. Capo, now a vice president of the Houston Federation of Teachers who trains others in classroom management. “Sometimes there’s not a lot of choice left but to risk chaos and anarchy in your school. There are potential times when human beings have had it and they drop the hammer, and maybe the hammer crushes too far.”

IS CRIME FALLING?

James Q. Wilson

Crime and the Great Recession

CITY

The notion that unemployment causes crime runs into some obvious difficulties. For one thing, the 1960s, a period of rising crime, had essentially the same unemployment rate as the late 1990s and early 2000s, a period when crime fell. Further, during the Great Depression, when unemployment hit 25 percent, the crime rate in many cities went down. (True, national crime statistics weren't very useful back in the 1930s, but studies of local police records and individual citizens by scholars such as Glen Elder have generally found reduced crime, too.) Among the explanations offered for this puzzle is that unemployment and poverty were so common during the Great Depression that families became closer, devoted themselves to mutual support, and kept young people, who might be more inclined to criminal behavior, under constant adult supervision. These days, because many families are weaker and children are more independent, we would not see the same effect, so certain criminologists continue to suggest that a 1 percent increase in the unemployment rate should produce as much as a 2 percent increase in property-crime rates.

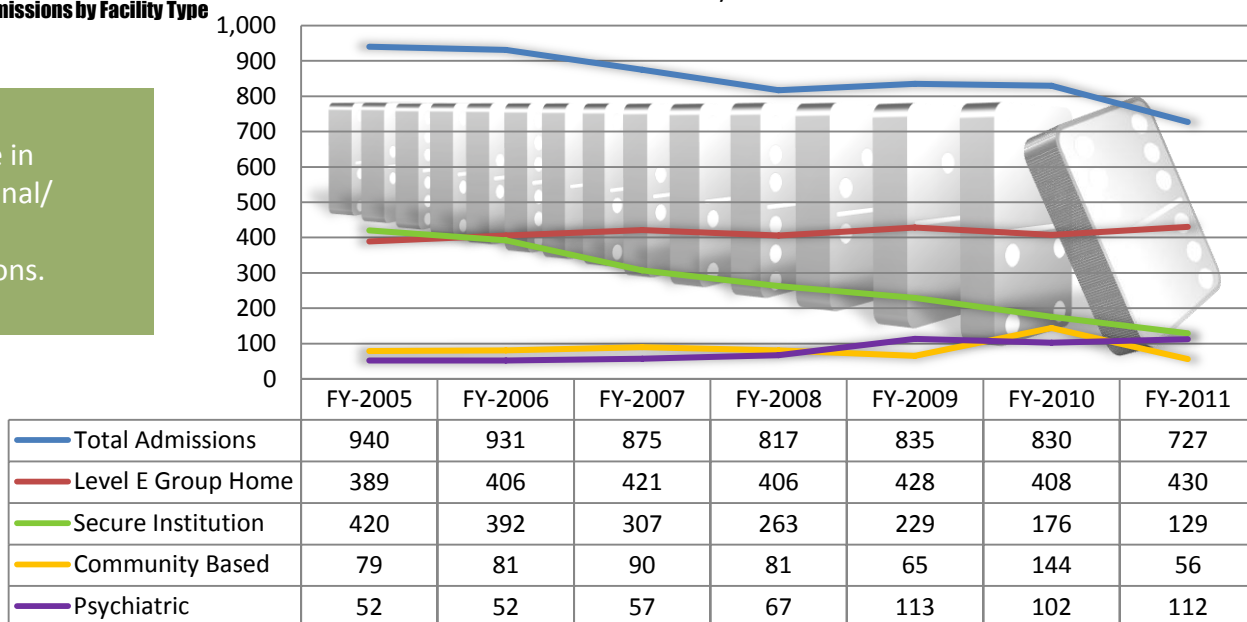
<http://www.city-journal.org/printable.php?id=7269>

The labor-force participation rate lets us determine the percentage of the labor force that is neither working nor looking for work—individuals who are, in effect, detached from the labor force. These people should be especially vulnerable to criminal inclinations, if the bad-economy-leads-to-crime theory holds. In 2008, though, even as crime was falling, only about half of men aged 16 to 24 (who are disproportionately likely to commit crimes) were in the labor force, down from over two-thirds in 1988, and a comparable decline took place among African-American men (who are also disproportionately likely to commit crimes).

Imprisonment's crime-reduction effect helps explain why the burglary, car-theft, and robbery rates are lower in the United States than in England. The difference results not from willingness to send convicted offenders to prison, which is about the same in both countries, but in how long America keeps them behind bars. For the same offense, you will spend more time in prison here than in England. Still, prison can't be the sole reason for the recent crime drop in this country: Canada has seen roughly the same decline in crime, but its imprisonment rate has been relatively flat for at least two decades.

Admissions by Facility Type

Decrease in Institutional/Juvenile populations.



BRIEF HISTORY



Lloyd E. Rader, Director of the Oklahoma Department of Human Services, was one of the most powerful men in Oklahoma government. He served under eight governors from 1951-1982 as Welfare Director, beginning with Johnston Murray and ending with George Nigh.

The Oklahoma Department of Human Services (OKDHS) began operations as the Department of Public Welfare on August 7, 1936, authorized by article 25 of the Oklahoma Constitution. According to its constitutional mission OKDHS has responsibility for "the relief and care of needy aged persons who are unable to provide for themselves, and other needy persons who, on account of immature age, physical infirmity, disability, or other cause, are unable to provide or care for themselves" A nine-member Oklahoma Commission for Human Services, appointed by the governor, oversees the state's largest agency and appoints the agency's director. The members serve staggered nine-year terms, with one member replaced each August.

The first director and assistant director were, respectively, Havre D. Melton and Grace Browning. Initially, the Department of Public Welfare had four divisions: finance, statistical, child welfare, and public assistance. In fiscal year 1938 the agency served 109,559 recipients and had total expenditures of \$15.7 million. By the 1950s the Oklahoma legislature began adding and transferring programs to the department, making it an umbrella agency for healthcare, children's programs, social services, and vocational rehabilitation programs. In 1951 Lloyd E. Rader was appointed as director to guide the burgeoning institution. In 1968 legislation changed the agency's name to Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services.

During the oil bust of the 1980s Oklahoma endured economic hardships of double-digit inflation and high unemployment. Caseloads grew exponentially, while agency employees were furloughed. The 1980 legislation again authorized a name change to the Department of Human Services (DHS) and transferred the funding and administration of University Hospital (Oklahoma Memorial Hospital) to the welfare agency. At that time DHS administered sixteen institutions and more than thirty programs. The state agency became one of the first in the nation to implement the Family Support Act of 1988 federal JOBS program.

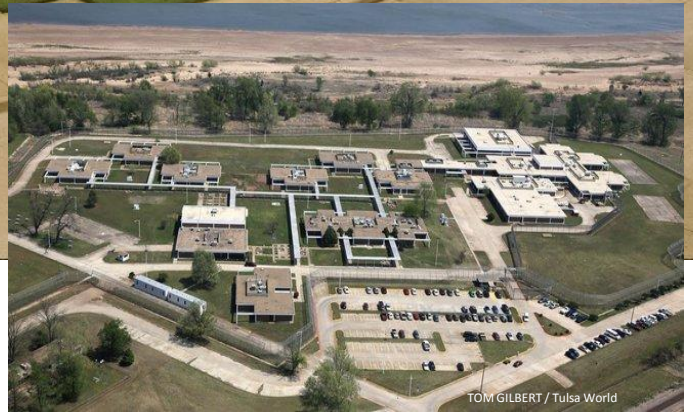
The advent of computers played a significant role in helping the department handle increasing caseloads with less staff. In the early 1980s the OKDHS Model County Project paved the way for front-line employees having access to online case information and policy, known as the Family Assistance/Client Services System (FACS). In 1993 the federal government initiated guidelines for statewide tracking of child welfare cases. Oklahoma had the first federally certified Statewide Automated Child Welfare Case Management System in the nation when it instituted the KIDS system in 1995. By the mid-1990s juvenile, rehabilitation, and medical services programs and the Oklahoma medical center were transferred from the OKDHS and became separate state agencies. At the turn of the twenty-first century OKDHS had almost eight thousand employees and a budget of \$1.4 billion from state and federal funding. The department had offices in all seventy-seven Oklahoma counties. OKDHS served fourteen thousand senior citizens through an ADvantage Waiver program, collected \$150 million in owed child support, served seven thousand Oklahomans with developmental disabilities, and helped one-half million individuals receive federal food stamp services. The agency also administered "Reaching for the Stars," one of the nation's premier tiered reimbursement child care programs and operated Access Oklahoma, an electronic management system of cash assistance payments, food stamp services, and day-care subsidies.

<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/O/OK098.html>





L.E. RADER



In 1994, the Oklahoma Legislature passed the Juvenile Reform Act. This legislation created the Office of Juvenile Affairs to be the state juvenile justice agency, effective July 1, 1995, to be governed by the Oklahoma Board of Juvenile Affairs. OJA was given the responsibility and authority to develop and manage the state's juvenile justice system. This ushered in a new era of innovative programs, increased community involvement and enhanced relationships with the judiciary. As a result, the system has become a balanced multi-pronged system providing a wide variety of placement options for juvenile delinquent offenders.

Originally L.E. Rader had a capacity of 148-bed physical secure beds. Budget cuts and reconstruction costs played a significant factor in the dwindling bed and population numbers. In the final days of the Rader center, it had a bed count of only 42 secure beds. The Rader center closed its doors on September 30th, 2011.

Closing the L.E Rader Center has left only two institutions to serve the troubled youth of the state of Oklahoma. Each facility provides school programs fully accredited by the State of Oklahoma Department of Education.



Southwestern Oklahoma Juvenile Center (SWOJC) is the newer of the institutions and the smaller of the two. SWOJC is a 78-bed physically secure facility. Both provide services and programs for Delinquents and Youthful Offenders.

The Central Oklahoma Juvenile Center (COJC) in Tecumseh, is the only facility for female youth. COJC is a 116-bed physically secure facility that includes 20-beds dedicated to male sex offenders.

An aspect of the adult study is the growing number of adult women incarcerated in Oklahoma. The numbers in this particular part of the adult study are concerning. However, our juvenile female population has seen a dramatic decrease over the last several years.

INSTITUTIONS





COJC

Central Oklahoma Juvenile Center

There is a great historical aspect at the facility in Tecumseh. A former reform school for girls known as 'Girl's Town', the school was once featured in an article in Life magazine in 1937.

Over the years, the facility has seen many dramatic changes. As we move forward at OJA, we intend to add to the historical backdrop and the rich history of the facility with programs that

will continue to serve a population of young women, who will return into their communities and contribute to their own futures. Giving back to the community continues to be a priority at OJA, and teaching our youth the skills that will enable them to reconnect back with society is the ultimate goal. Our local community partnerships with mentors in the area help us all to reach beyond our shared goals.



SWAT Bike Ride**Altus Air Force Base**

SWOJC

Southwestern Oklahoma Juvenile Center

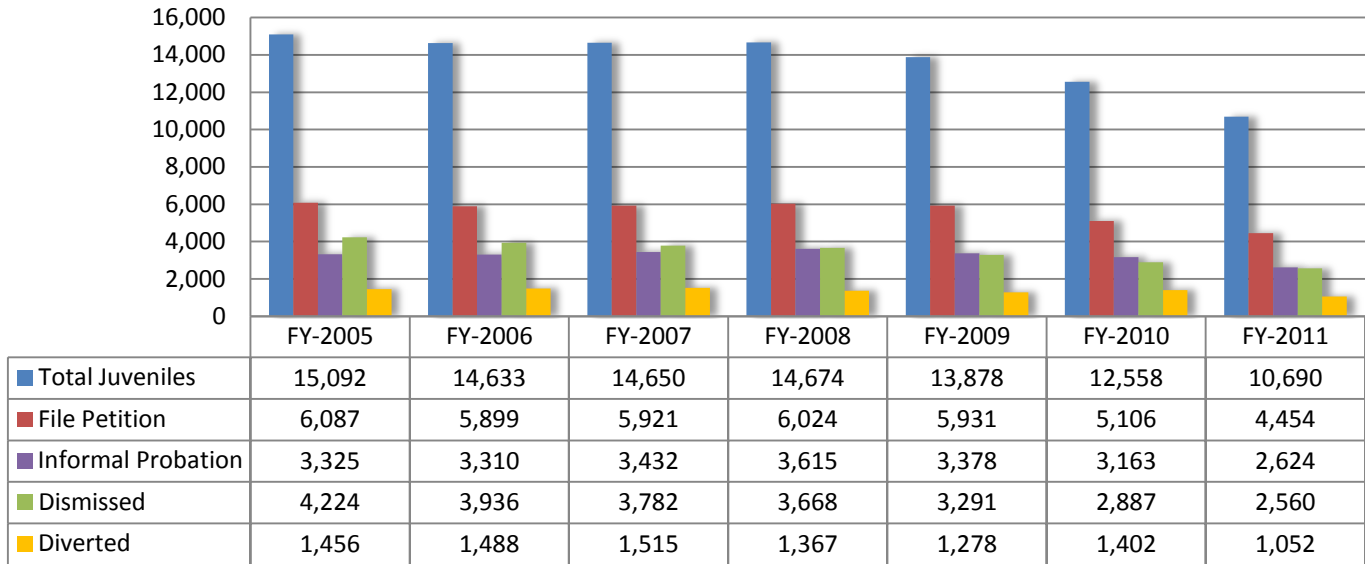
In an effort to meet the needs of the juveniles at Southwest Oklahoma Juvenile Center, a wide-variety of activities are conducted with volunteers. Currently there are 19 adult mentors working with 20 juveniles. Most of the mentors come to us through the Kairos Torch program and the Christian Motorcycle Association. This year we have 12 adults who teach religious studies for 30 juveniles.

Several churches and civic organizations sponsor Christmas parties and purchase gifts for the juveniles. Through the Juvenile Work Program, youth were allowed to tour the Altus Air Force Base and get a first hand look at what a career in the Air Force would be like. Mentoring or volunteering makes a connection. It reconnects troubled teens with positive adults who are willing to listen and be there for them. When people share of themselves, our youth feel special and become more connected with their community and less likely to encounter further problems. The Manitou Center welcomes concerned individuals of all ethnic and social backgrounds to be volunteers or mentors. Our youth have been involved with the juvenile justice system in varying degrees and can often be turned around just by interacting with a positive adult role model.



JUVENILE SERVICES UNIT

Intake Decisions

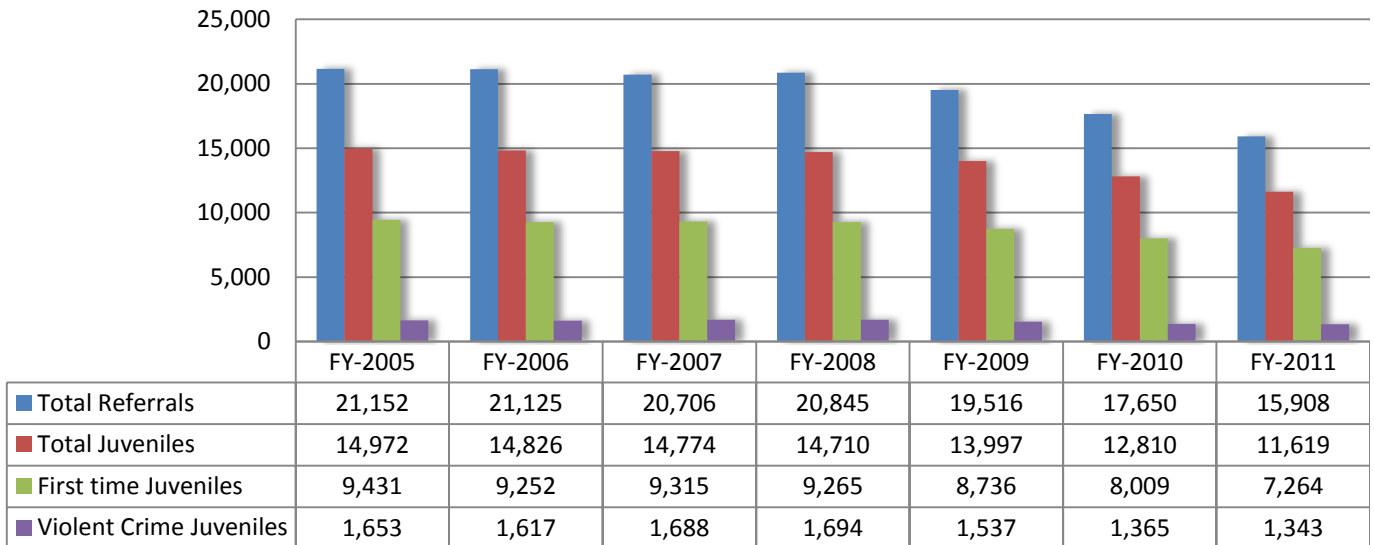


INTAKE DECISIONS

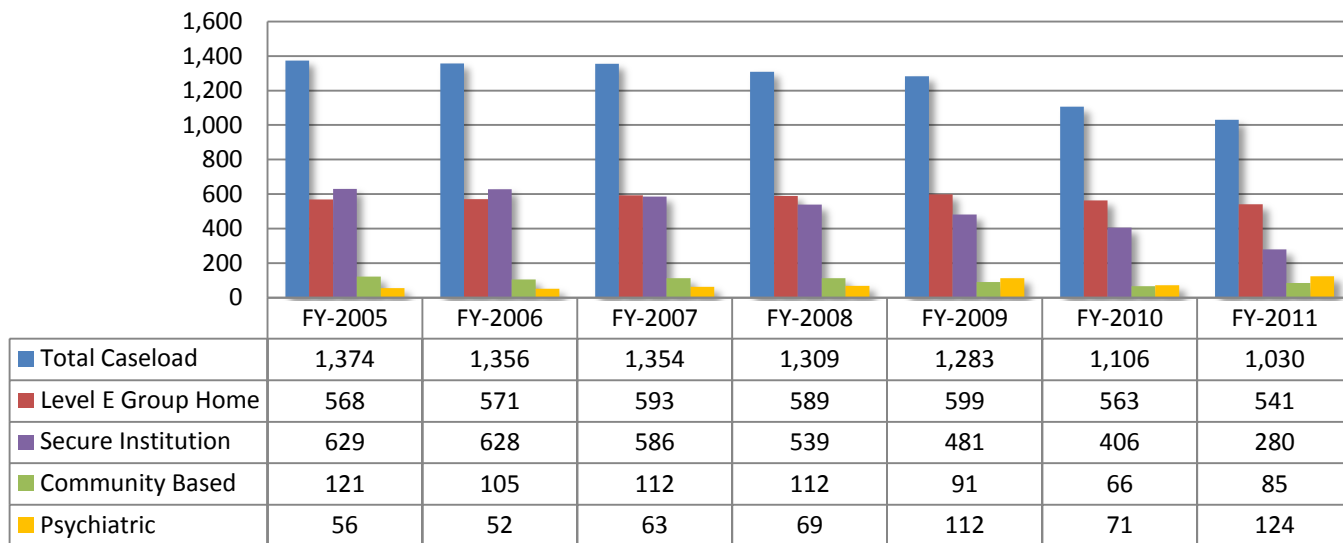
From FY 2005 to FY 2011, the number of total juvenile intakes decreased 29% from 15,092 to 10,690. All decision categories have seen the following decreases:

File Petition 26.8%
 Informal Probation 21%
 Dismissed 39%
 Diverted 27%

Juvenile Justice Referrals



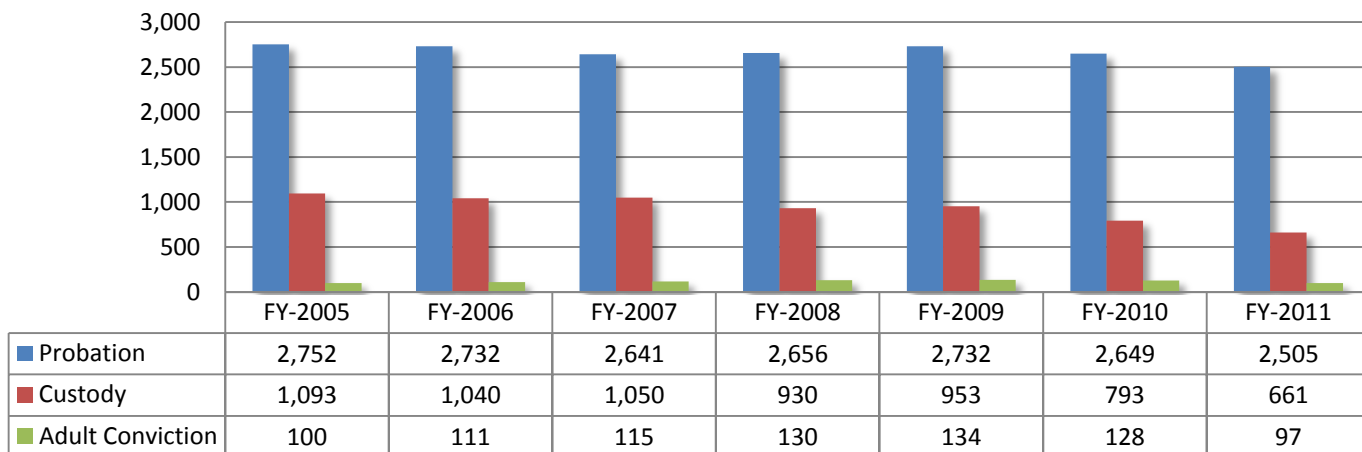
Residential Caseload by Facility Type



RESIDENTIAL CASELOAD BY FACILITY TYPE

The total caseload in FY 2005 (1,374) decreased 25% to FY 2011 (1,030). Level E Group Home numbers remain consistent. The number of youth placed at a secure institution in FY 2005 (629) decreased 55.4% compared to FY 2011 (280). The number of psychiatric admissions in FY 2005 (56) increased 54% to FY 2011 (124).

Most Severe Court Disposition



MOST SEVERE COURT DISPOSITION

Probation cases have not seen a significant change from FY 2005 to FY 2011. The number of custody dispositions from FY 2005 (1,093) decreased 39.5% to FY 2011 (661).

Secure County Detention Centers

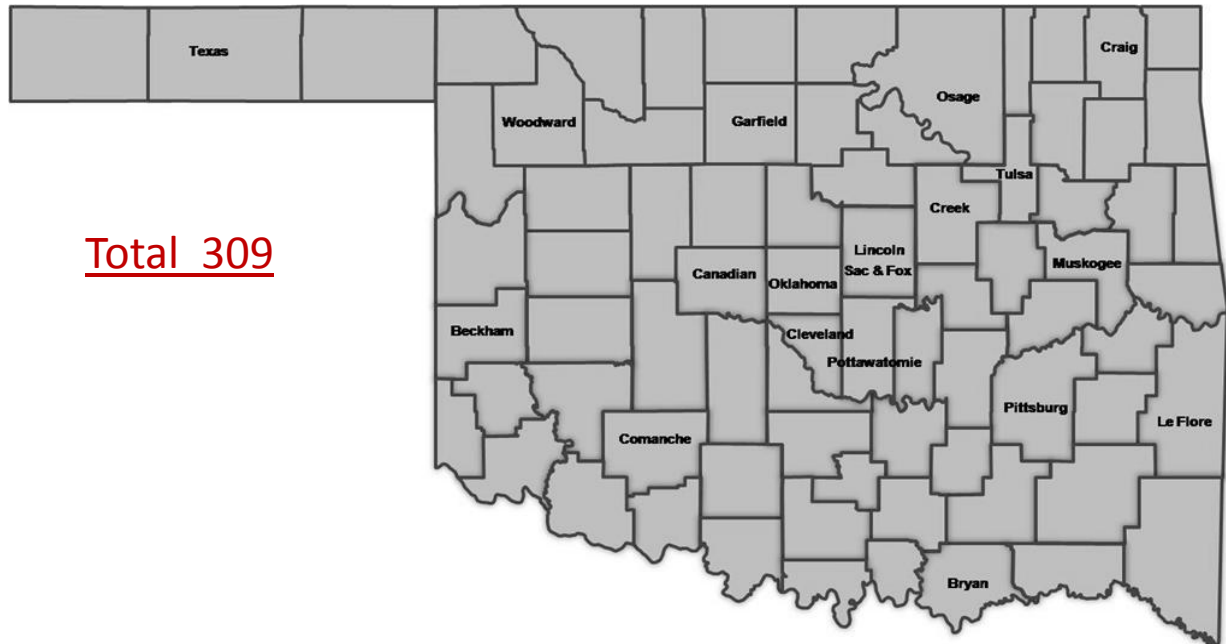
- The Program was originally initiated through the State Plan for the Establishment of Juvenile Detention Centers per 10A O.S. § 2-3-103.
- 17 secure detention centers detain juvenile offenders after arrest or during their court process.

Center # of Beds – FY2011

Beckham County - 6
Bryan County - 6
Canadian County * - 10
Cleveland County - 26
Comanche County - 25
Craig County - 18
Garfield County - 10
LeFlore County - 10
Muskogee County - 10

Oklahoma County - 79
Osage County - 6
Pittsburg County - 10
Pottawatomie County - 12
Sac & Fox - 12
Texas County - 6
Tulsa County - 55
Woodward County - 8

* Contracted for only 10 OJA beds



Alternative Secure Detention

- The program was originally initiated through the State Plan for the Establishment of Juvenile Detention Centers per 10A O.S. § 2-3-103.
- OJA contracts with county commissioners to provide non-secure alternatives for the detention of low risk juvenile offenders after arrest or during their court process.
- These programs are used by judicial discretion, dependent on resources available in each jurisdiction.

Canadian County Sanctions Detention Program

- The Canadian County Sanctions Detention Program is authorized by 10A O.S. § 2-7-501(D).
- The program provides a six bed highly structured and secure temporary placement for three to five days through a contract with the Canadian County Commissioners. The target population consists of medium and high risk youth on probation who violate court orders or the terms of their probation.

Therapeutic Foster Homes

- The statewide program provides services to juveniles with special needs: developmental delays or mental health problems.
- Juveniles are screened by community mental health centers for eligibility.

Specialized Community Homes

- Statewide professional contractors provide their homes, counseling, and independent living skills services for low risk youth.

Level E Group Homes

- This Statewide Staff Secure Residential program provides a highly structured environment and regularly scheduled contact with professional staff for juvenile offenders who have extreme antisocial and aggressive behavior.

<u>Facility Name</u>	<u>FY2011 Beds</u>
Butler	16
Cedar Canyon	16
Cornerstone	16
Foss Lake	16
Harbor House	16
Lawton Adventure Program	16
Lighthouse	32
People Inc	16
ROCMND	16
Salt Fork Adventure Program	16
Sequoyah Enterprise	16
Speck Homes	12
Spencer House	12
Tenkiller Adventure Program	16

COMMUNITY SERVICES



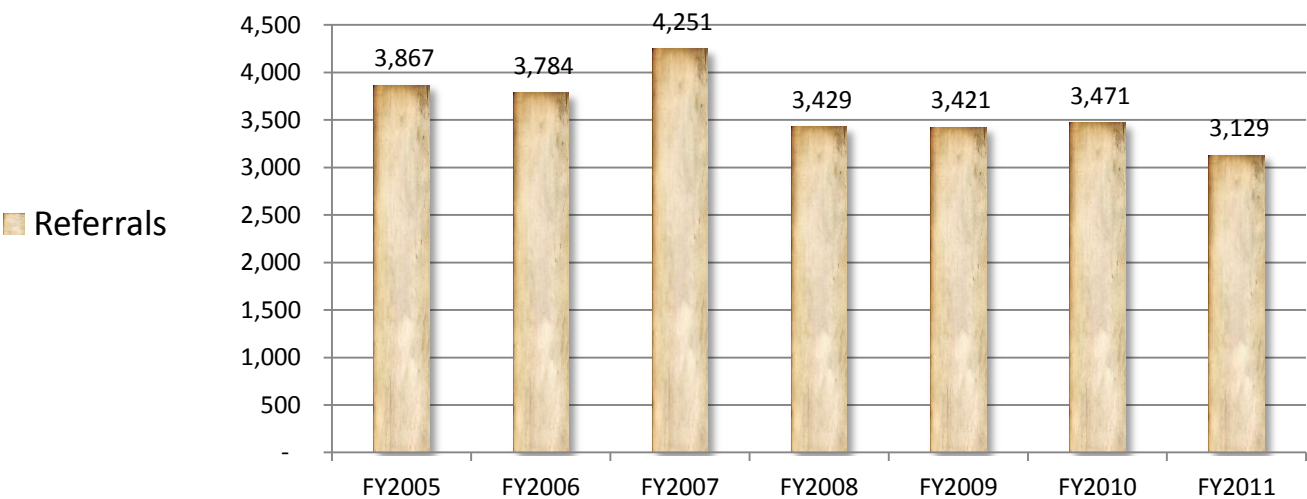
Community-Based Programs

Community Prevention Programs

Graduated Sanctions Program: The program is a community-based initiative designed to provide accountability for offenders at an early stage and provide immediate consequences for non-compliant youth. Community Councils in each participating city and county provide leadership and guidance to ensure that referred juveniles receive proper attention and services and to determine appropriate sanctions if violations occur. Participation by parents and youth in the program is voluntary.

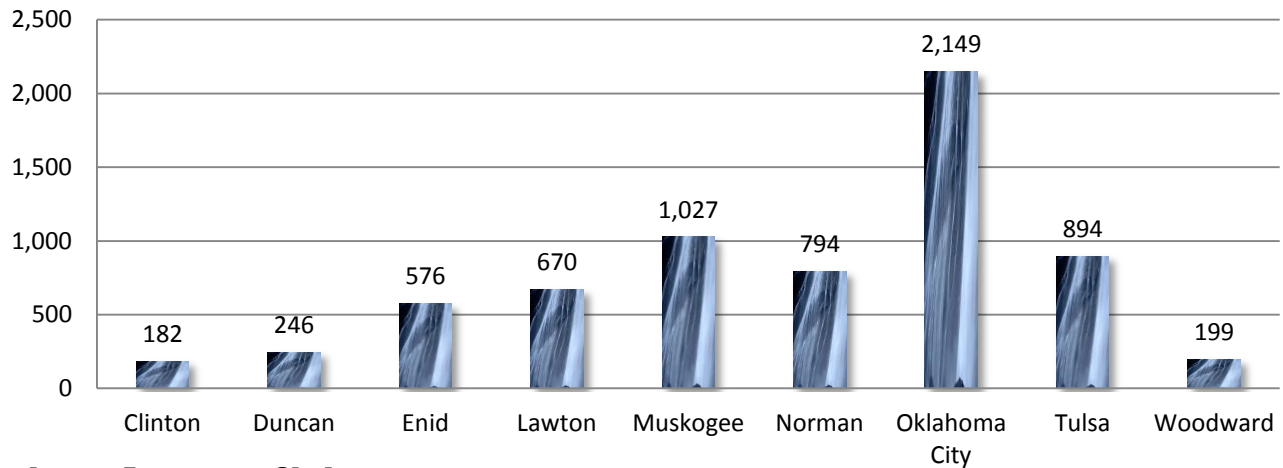
Community-Based Youth Services Programs: A network of designated youth services agencies provides a statewide service delivery system of prevention, diversion, and treatment programs to keep juveniles from entering or progressing further into the juvenile justice system. Funding is legislatively mandated and passed through OJA for contracting purposes.

- Forty-two agencies provide Community Prevention and Diversion Services through school-based counseling services, community presentations, and counseling services focused on youth and family problems.
- Thirty-two agencies provide Emergency Shelter services for children needing temporary shelter.
- Forty-one agencies provide First Offender Program services for youth and families referred to the juvenile justice system for the first time.
- Data for the Emergency Shelter admissions and First Offender program referrals were derived from JOLTS and data from the Oklahoma Association of Youth Services (OAYS).

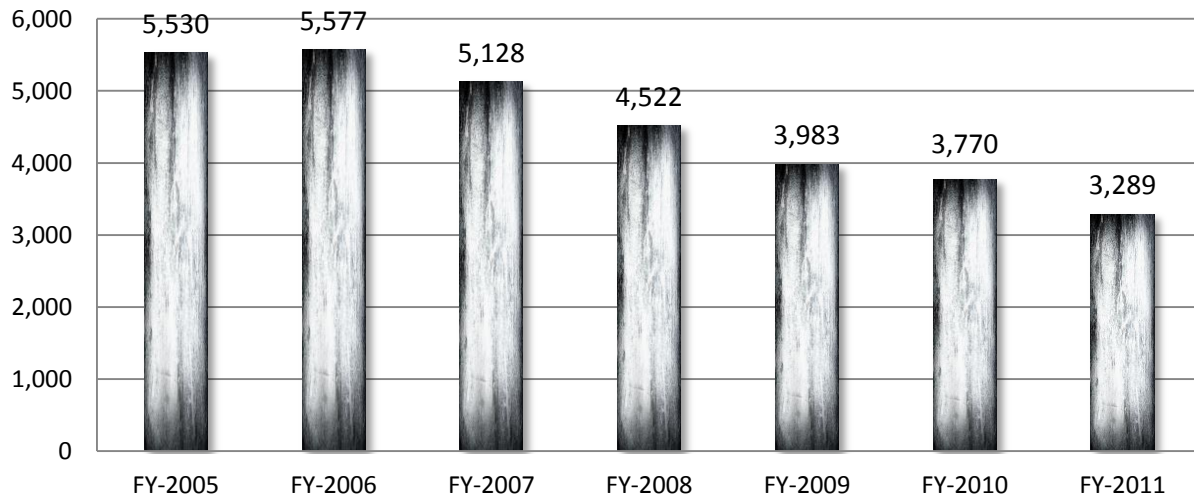


Community-Based Programs

Admissions to Community Intervention Centers, FY-2010



Admissions to Emergency Shelters



Community Protection Programs

Community Intervention Centers: OJA contracts with seven municipalities for the provision of Community Intervention Centers (CICs). These programs provide police with an alternative when arresting juveniles for violations not requiring secure detention. The CICs provide short-term holding facilities, assessment services, and referrals to other agencies or municipal courts. The centers are additionally supported with federal and local funds. The target population includes all juveniles arrested by local law enforcement officers for municipal and state law violations.

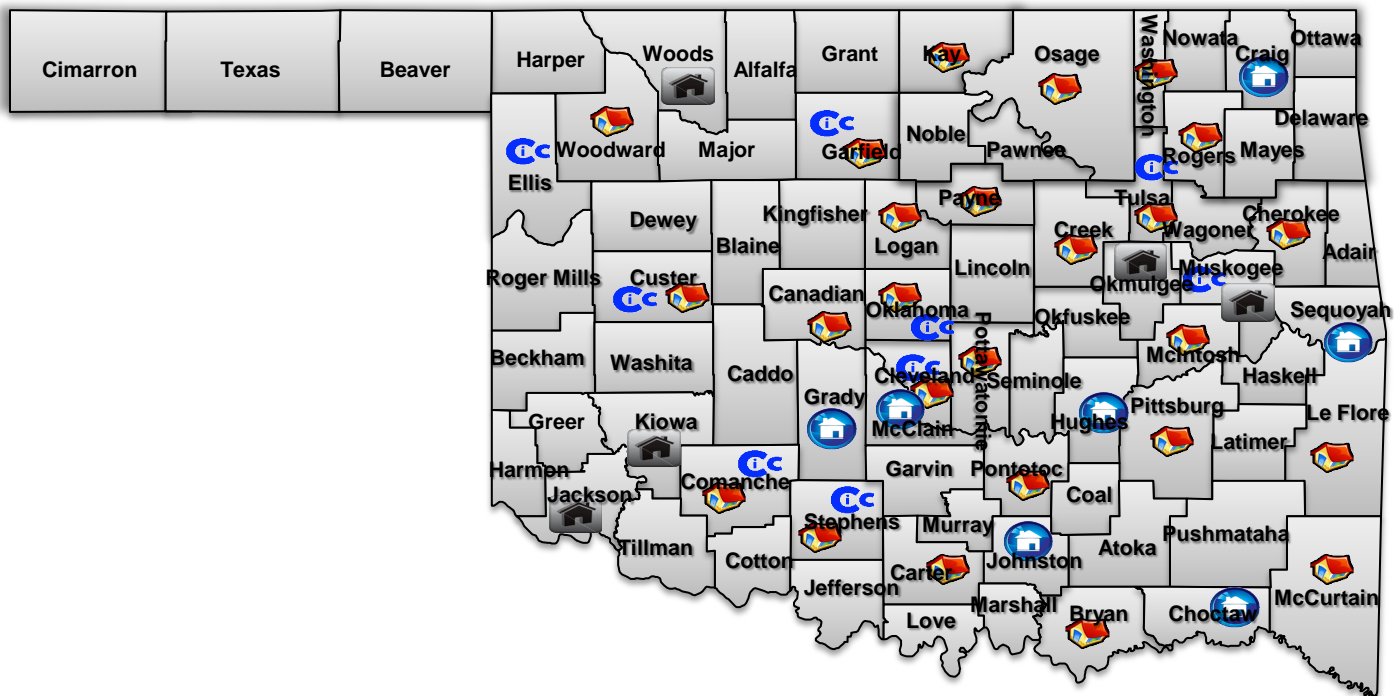
Community At Risk Services (CARS)

- Community At Risk Services (CARS) began as an OJA administrative initiative to transition service delivery from multiple providers to the Oklahoma Association of Youth Services Agencies. 10A O.S., 2-7-305.
- The purpose of the program is to provide community based services to juveniles in custody or under the supervision of OJA to prevent out-of-home placement and to reintegrate juveniles returning from placements.
- Designated Youth Services Agencies provide statewide treatment plan development, mentoring, tutoring, counseling, diagnostic and evaluation services and supervision of youth in independent living.
- The target population includes juveniles in custody, probation or on deferred prosecution agreements with a primary emphasis on those that are medium or high risk.



Emergency Shelters

Emergency Shelters and the programming they provide are a valuable resource to the State of Oklahoma. Accepting ages ranging from birth to 18, each shelter has a variety of programs based on the current census at each location. Designed with the idea of serving abused and neglected children on an emergency basis, communities utilize shelters on a local level and also take children from outside their community based on need. Below is a map with the location of the Youth Services agencies throughout Oklahoma.



AGENCY LISTINGS



OKLAHOMA
OFFICE OF
JUVENILE AFFAIRS

Office of Juvenile Affairs Staff Listings

Office of the Executive Director

As of November 2011

Executive Director

Robert E. Christian
405-530-2800

Communications Director

Paula Christiansen
405-530-2814

Public Integrity/Affirmative Action

Mike Heath
405-530-2921

General Counsel

Dorothy Brown
405-530-2813

Parole Hearing Administrator

J.L. Courtney
405-530-2940

Chief of Staff

Gary P. Bolin
405-530-2832

Chief Psychologist

Dr. Steve Grissom
918-639-3543

Advocate General

Donna Glandon
405-530-2939

Director of Government Relations

JLynn Hartman
405-530-2866

Educational Services Coordinator

Elana Grissom
918-246-8000

Juvenile Services Division

JSU Staff - State Office 2011

Division Director

Kim Sardis
405-530-2860

Placement Officer

Rex Boutwell
405-530-2902

Placement Supervisor

Jeremy Evans
405-530-2834

Detention / Group Homes / Reintegration

Shelley Waller
405-530-2837

Assistant Division Administrator

Jim Goble
405-530-2848

Federal Funding & Quality Assurance

Yavette (TC) Johnson
405-530-2925

TCM/RBMS & Interstate Compact

Robert Hendryx
405-530-2920



Juvenile Services Division District Offices

JSU Division District Offices Staff 2011

District 1

Jerry Skinner, District Supervisor
580-323-4076
Alfalfa, Major, Dewey, Ellis, Harper,
Woodward, Beaver, Cimarron, Texas,
Blaine, Canadian, Custer, Garfield, Grant,
Kay, Kingfisher and Woods counties

District 2

Linda Rothe, District Supervisor
918-825-5460
Craig, Delaware, Noble, Osage, Ottawa, Mayes,
Nowata, Pawnee, Rogers and Washington
counties

District 3

Janelle Bretten, District Supervisor
405-523-4635
Lincoln, Logan and Oklahoma counties

District 4

Blaine Bowers, District Supervisor
918-581-2211
Creek, Payne and Tulsa counties

District 5

Ron Coplan, District Supervisor
918-683-9160
Adair, Cherokee, Haskell, LeFlore, McIntosh,
Muskogee, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Sequoyah
and Wagoner counties

District 6

Greg Delaney, District Supervisor
580-355-7466
Beckham, Roger Mills, Caddo, Comanche,
Cotton, Grady, Greer, Harmon, Jackson,
Jefferson, Kiowa, Stephens, Tillman and
Washita counties

District 7

Allen Miller, District Supervisor
580-223-8032
Carter, Cleveland, Garvin, Johnston, Love,
Marshall, McClain, Murray and Pottawatomie
counties

District 8

Kinny Thomas, District Supervisor
918-423-8270
Pushmataha, Bryan, Choctaw, Atoka, Coal,
Hughes, Latimer, McCurtain, Pittsburgh,
Pontotoc and Seminole counties

Institutional Services Division

Institutional Services Division – State Office 2011

Division Director

Richard Parish (Acting)
405-530-2888

Program Administrator

Carol Miller
405-530-2871

Institutional Services Division - Institutions

Central Oklahoma Juvenile Center (COJC)

405-598-2135

Superintendent

Jerry Fry
405-598-4107

Volunteer Coordinator

Tom Porter
405-598-4134



Deputy Superintendent

Mark James
405-598-4105

Southwest Oklahoma Juvenile Center (SWOJC)

580-397-3511

Superintendent

Marc Norvell
580-397-3511

Volunteer Coordinator

Janet Johnson
580-397-3511 ext.222



Deputy Superintendent

Jesse Gomez
580-397-3511 ext. 231

Community-Based Youth Services Division

Division Director

Dennis Gober
405-530-2823

Program Manager

John Wall
405-530-2851

Assistant Division Administrator

Marvin Hill
405-530-2882

Federal Grants

Anna Kelly
405-530-2804

Finance

Division Director

Don Bray
405-530-2881

Budget Analyst

Vacant
405-530-2988

Comptroller

Vacant
405-530-2989

Assistant Director

Kevin Clagg
405-530-2986

Contracts/Procurement

Vacant
405-530-2999

Support Services

Director

Jeff Gifford
405-530-2870

Operations and Policy

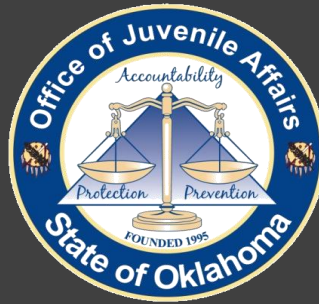
Robert Morey
405-530-2820

Information Technology

Len Morris
405-530-2844

Human Relations

Cynthia Hollier
405-530-2977



GLOSSARY

Glossary of Terms

Acronyms Used in the Juvenile Justice System

JSU - Juvenile Services Unit, part of the Juvenile Services Division of the Office of Juvenile Affairs

Juvenile Bureau – An agency of county government that is duly established according to applicable state statutes to provide intake and probation services to juveniles. In order for a county in Oklahoma to begin the process of establishing its own Juvenile Bureau, the population of the county must meet or exceed a statutorily established minimum. Currently Canadian, Comanche, Oklahoma, and Tulsa counties are the only counties in Oklahoma with Juvenile Bureaus.

Referral - A written report or request from a law enforcement agency, a school, or a public or private agency or individual to a local JSU office or Juvenile Bureau making certain allegations about a juvenile's problematic behavior.

Intake - The processing of a referral, also known as a preliminary inquiry. The juvenile and his/her parent/guardians meet with local JSU worker or a Juvenile Bureau intake worker. They discuss the allegation contained in the referral to decide what recommendation to make to the district attorney regarding the appropriate response the juvenile should take toward changing the juvenile's problematic behavior.

Intake Decision - The district attorney's final decision based upon the information gathered at intake. Possible intake decisions are:

- Decline to File – The filing of a petition is at the district attorney's discretion. Filing may be declined for several reasons, including lack of sufficient evidence, age of the juvenile, best interest of the juvenile, or a witness refusing to testify.
- Divert – A decision by the district attorney that the juvenile is to be referred to an available community agency or service designed to ameliorate the juvenile's problematic behavior when more severe legal sanctions appear inappropriate at the time.
- Informal Probation – A decision by the district attorney to enter into a Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA) or a Deferred Decision of File (DDF) with the juvenile, further adverse action being contingent upon whether the juvenile successfully follows an agreed set of rules or program.
- File a Petition – The district attorney decides to file a petition with the county court clerk's office making certain allegations against a juvenile when the seriousness of the offense warrants it or when prior attempts have failed to correct the juvenile's behavior.
- Transfer to Adult Court – The process of prosecuting a juvenile in adult criminal court instead of in the juvenile court. The district attorney initiates this process by filing a Motion to Certify with the county court clerk's office.

Glossary of Terms

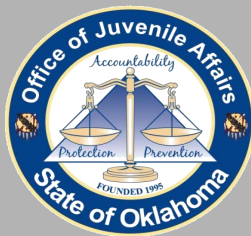
Acronyms Used in the Juvenile Justice System

Disposition Decision – The action taken on a petition by the district court judge. Following are possible dispositions:

- Dismissal – The court may, at its discretion, dismiss the petition if it believes it is in the best interest of the juvenile and the public.
- Probation – The juvenile is adjudicated delinquent by a judge or jury at a formal adjudicatory hearing and then is made a ward of the court at a disposition hearing, remaining in the parents'/guardian's legal custody.
- Custody – The district court vests temporary legal custody of the adjudicated youth to OJA at the disposition hearing.

Secure Detention – County operated or contracted secure facilities located throughout the state designed to hold juveniles awaiting the outcome of prosecutorial or judicial decisions. Bond is set at a detention hearing held the morning of the first day the court is in session subsequent to a juvenile being securely detained.

Non-Secure Detention - Alternatives available when secure detention is deemed unnecessary or inappropriate. Those alternatives include homebound detention, electronic monitoring, attendant care, and tracking.



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